

McGill Daily

VOL. VIII. No. 11.

MONTREAL, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1918.

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INCORPORATED 1869.

Capital Authorized, \$25,000,000. Capital Paid Up, \$14,000,000.
Reserve Funds, \$15,000,000.

BRANCHES IN MONTREAL DISTRICT.

Main (City) Branch—147 St. James St.
Amherst and Ontario Branch. St. Matthew St. Branch.
Amherst and St. Catherine. Seigneurs St.—Cor. Notre Dame
Atwater Avenue. West.
Beaubien St.—Cor. St. Lawrence West.
Beaver Hall—Cor. Dorchester. Sherbrooke and Addington.
Bonaventure Branch. Sherbrooke and Bleury.
Bonaventure Market Branch. Sherbrooke and Draper.
Cote St. Paul Branch. Stanley St.—Cor. St. Catherine
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Papineau Ave.—Cor. Mt. Royal. Van Horne Ave.—Cor. Hutchison
Place d'Armes Branch. Westmount.—Greene Ave., Cor.
St. Catherine and Bleury. St. Catherine W.
St. Denis and St. Catherine. Westmount—Victoria Ave., Cor.
MONTREAL WEST. ST. LAMBERT. LONGUEUIL. Sherbrooke St.
Savings department at all Branches

T. J. C. HEENEY OF SCI '19 WORKS HARD

Was the Business Manager of '19 Annual.

NOW AT SEAFORD.

Many Science Men Are Now Engaged on War Work in England.

The following lively letters have been received by a classmate from Lieut. T. J. C. Heenev, Sci '19, who is now with the Canadian Engineers in England. While at McGill, Lieut. Heenev took a prominent part in undergraduate affairs, being Business Manager of the 1919 Annual and a member of the executive of the "Lit."

Dear ———
I have written letters from both St. John and here, but I have not got any reply to them. I did get in June two letters from you, but what the deuce have you been doing since then? I am supposing that you worked (oh, say about a month, anyway) but am I to suppose that you are convalescing as a result.

In the first place, old man, I must explain to you that I am under the strictest orders not to reveal the slightest touch of military information. I must confess that I do not do much outside of my regular work. Some of the fellows take week-end trips to the near by watering-places, Brighton and Eastbourne, where they tell me there are some wonderful sea promenades and hotels. I don't go, because I find enough to do right here in Seaford. I sometimes play golf on Saturdays and Sunday, or I prow around the downs, over which there are some wonderful views. I do a lot of reading, also; mostly along political, historical and literary lines.

Seaford is one of these pretty little English seaside towns. It has no harbour, although seagoing vessels can be seen a half a mile out at any time. There is a steep stony beach and a walk at the water-front. There are a number of very inferior seaside hotels. It is pleasant to go down there in the evening for a stroll.

I can't tell you what, but you can guess when I say that I've seen extraordinary things happen on the sea, in a large way, not more than three quarters of a mile out.

I was surprised to meet Batho and Archie (you know that Arts-Law grad who used to be a lieutenant in some Highland regiment on guard duty in Montreal) here in Seaford. They are both lieutenants in the machine gun section in the south camp.

Have you heard from "Con." Andy or Eddie Mills lately? Bishop is in England running a big instruction plane, just outside of London. I don't remember whether I told you that I spent my landing leave in London. It is a wonderful old town. I visited most of the places of consequence.

They have a city and inter-urban railway scheme here that, in my opinion, couldn't be improved upon.

Cann, Derrer, Camp, Brown, Fraser, Kelly and others are all well and carrying on. Leo Jordan has been in Hastings Hospital over a month now, with some blood trouble.

Well, ———, old man, be good, and let me hear from you very soon.

Your friend,
T. J. C. HEENEY.

My Dear Old ———,

Just got your letter, and was darn glad to see your gracious scrawl. We are on the eighth week of our infantry course. Next is either a two-week course in equitation or a two-month course in field works. There is nary a chance to get up to London (Continued on Page 3.)

F. A. CATTANACH ARTS '07 DEAD.

The toll of McGill men who have died as a result of the gripe is daily growing larger. Mr. F. A. Cattanach, Arts '07, died of pneumonia, following a severe attack of the gripe. Mr. Cattanach, who was a prominent student, was engaged as manager of the J. B. McArthur Co. at Lac Du Bonnet, where the company was engaged in construction work.

The deceased is survived by his wife who is also seriously ill with pneumonia.

Buy a Bond

NOW IN FRANCE.



CAPT. JOHN S. HALL, Sci. '15.

Latest reports from Capt. John S. Hall, Sci. '15, were to the effect that he was serving in France with the 16th Battalion, Tank Corps.

PROF. J. A. DALE GOES OVERSEAS

Prof. J. A. Dale, of the Department of Education at McGill, has recently gone overseas in response to a cable from the Khaki University. The exact nature of the work which Prof. Dale will undertake in this connection is at present not known.

The vacancy in the Department of Education at Macdonald College, Dr. departure of Prof. Dale will be filled by Dean Laird, of the Department of Education at Macdonald College. Dr. Laird will supervise a reading course which is planned for this session.

SCHOLARSHIPS GIVEN HAWAIIAN STUDENTS

The Friend peace scholarship established in 1911 is on a broad basis. It does not seek to bring about immediate peace in a world war. It endeavours to lay the foundations by education of an enduring peace which will be founded on mutual understanding and respect, and its provisions apply especially to the promotion of free relations between the Japanese people and the United States.

The Friend peace scholarship was founded in February, 1911, by the Friend published in Honolulu, Hawaii. The scholarship definitely provides that a student from Japan selected each year by the Japan committee shall enter Punahou Academy, be prepared there for admission to practically any American college and then continue his course of study at the college. The scholarship amounts to \$500 each year for the five years' course, with an additional sum of \$150 travelling expenses from Japan to Hawaii and \$100 additional for travelling expenses from Hawaii to the United States.

The amount of the scholarship is large enough to attract the best students in Japan who are ambitious for education in America. These students for the most part will be graduates of the Japanese High School (Koto Gakko) or scholars of equivalent grade. They must have such a speaking and writing knowledge of English as will permit them to carry on the work of the class room in an American school.

The following are the officers of the Japanese committee who select pupils: Marquis Sugienobu Okuma, former Premier and member of Cabinet, president; President Jinzo Naruse, of Women's University, treasurer; Dr. Sakumoshin Motoda; head of St. Paul's College, secretary; Dr. Inazo Nitobe, professor in Imperial University, Tokyo, examiner.

The students live in Christian homes in Hawaii. This is made an integral part of the plan in the belief that the happy relations which exist between the Americans and the Japanese in Hawaii, the conditions of life and the racial liberal-mindedness which exists will make an effective beginning in the education of the

CHEERY NOTE COMES FROM ERLE MARTIN

Arts '20 Man Training To Be Gunner.

MANY COURSES TAKEN.

Pigeons, Gas and Camouflage Are Included in Programme for Tankers.

A busy time is being spent in England by the boys of the Tank Battalion, many of whom are former students of McGill, according to Erle Martin, Arts '20, who was last year active in class hockey, and who is the author of the letter we print below.

Received your very welcome letter to-day, and will answer it right away, before I forget. I wrote one to you over a month ago, so I guess you will have it by now. There may not be very much in my letters, but you will have to put that down to the fact that life goes on here in a monotonous cycle. However, we can't complain as there is a movie show and a vaudeville theatre in camp, there we put in our evenings.

There are so many courses in this corps that we hardly get time to get tired of one before we are on another. I have taken courses in the machine gun, six-pounder, gas, camouflage, and pigeons. I got a first class in gunnery, so did quite a bit better than at college, eh? Give me a gunnery job, as you can do some damage. The little six-pounder is a beauty.

We will be here for about five or six weeks, before we get over, but believe me I would just as soon stay here. I will have a week at Lulworth, beginning next Tuesday, week after that at Wareham, two weeks back here, and then draft leave. At least, the above is the unofficial schedule.

All the old college boys in the battalion are jake, but they are all wishing they were back in Montreal, walking up the old avenue every morning. Hal Lee, "Bill" Kearns, Reg. Herring and Farnsworth are with us—the first as a tank driver, while Bill, Reggie and I are gunners. Farnsworth is taking a course in reconnaissance. Nearly all the rest are gunners, on account of the work we had taken in the C. O. T. C. Kilgour is on his course now, while "Lem" Ereaux, Sam Taylor, Greaves, "Scotty" Laing, Bill Taylor, Cromwell, Code, Edwards, Thompson, and the rest have all finished. Code is the corporal of my crew, and Edwards has also a couple of wishbones. Harry Dyer, is a driver. I have not seen much of Paul Masson lately, as he has been transferred to "A" Company, Elliott, of the C.O.T.C. is the sergeant in my section, and, believe me, he's a prince; especially is he so as he does not get us up too early in the morning.

Our hut, number G-17, is a model for neatness, cleanliness and the manners of the inmates. Outside the door is a little sign, "Please wipe your Kitcheners before entering." Inside the door are two placards with gilt mountings, the one "Anyone using foul language will be punished according to syllabus laid down," the other, "If you spit on the floor at home, spit on the floor here; we like our visitors to feel at home." When do so either whistling, singing or anyone enters the hut he has to humming "God Save the King." The first thing we do in the morning, and the last thing we do at night is to sing "When this — War is Over." "Bill" Kearns is the leader, and believe me he is some actor.

Gee, how I wish I was going back to the old college this year, I heard that the Arts Building is being all renovated, and that a lot of the fellows are going into Medicine.

Well I'll ring off for now,
Your old class-mate,
ERLE.

young man from Japan. Punahou Academy, which the Japanese student will attend, is a school primarily for white children, founded by the missionaries. It has high standards of scholarship student democracy, and the spirit of tolerance which will provide a wholesome atmosphere in which to give that education whose later products are to be friendship and good will. Seven Friend peace scholars, who are now in America pursuing their college studies, and others will go there as they qualify.

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MONTREAL, NOVEMBER 14, 1918.

THE VICTORY LOAN.

Though victory is now an accomplished fact, there has never been greater need for wholehearted co-operation on the part of Canadians. There is much to be done. The work of reconstruction presents huge problems, and problems which cannot be solved unless by the united efforts of all. Victory over the Hun we have, and now the task which confronts us is that of creating out of the deranged social and industrial conditions a new and permanent order.

The accomplishment of this purpose involves the transportation of our troops, their re-education and establishment in suitable industrial occupations, as well as many other steps of like importance. The proper effecting of our national purpose and ambition must inevitably entail great cost just as has our victory over the Hohenzollern, but the price will be an altogether different one. It will be the price, not of destruction but rather of reconstruction. We, as Canadians, have made untold sacrifices in order to establish Democracy and righteousness. Our investment will be but a poor one unless we now follow up our victory with re-organization.

The Victory Loan of 1918 will stand out in history, not only as being the last great blow of Canada at the defeated Hun, but, as being the first great step towards the establishment of the new order in our Dominion. A share in this effort will be something which Canadians will be proud of. Investment now, even though it spells temporary sacrifice, will later prove a matter of supreme satisfaction.

THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY.

"For thus I fell to discourse and debate in my mind, that although I might find it fittest for me to keep out of the throng of Court contentions, and address my thoughts and needs to such ends altogether, as I myself could best affect; yet withal I was to think that my duty toward God, the expectations of the world, my natural inclination and very morality, did require that I should not wholly so hide those little abilities that I had, but that in some measure in one kind or other, I should do the true part of a profitable member in the state: whereupon examining exactly for the rest of my life, what course I might take, and having thought (as I thought, all the ways to the wood) to select the most proper, I concluded at the last to set up my staff at the Library door in Oxford; being thoroughly persuaded that in my solitude and seclusion from the Commonwealth affairs, I could not busy myself to better purpose, than by reducing that place (which then in every part lay ruined and waste) to the public use of students; for the effecting thereof, I found myself furnished in a competent proportion, of such four kinds of aids, as unless I had them all, there was no hope of good success. For without some kind of knowledge, as well in the learned and modern tongues, as in sundry other sorts of scholastic literature, without some purse-ability to go through with the charge, without very great store of honourable friends to further the design, and without special good leisure to follow such work, it could but have proved a vain attempt and inconsiderate."

"But how full provision I have made for the benefit and ease of all frequenters of the Library, that which I have already performed in sight, that besides which I have given for the maintenance of it, and that which hereafter I purpose to add, by way of enlargement to that place (for the project is cast, and whether I live or die it shall be, God willing, put in full execution) will testify so truly and abundantly for me, as I need not be the publisher of the dignity and worth of mine own Institution."

Thus, on Dec. 15, 1609, naively wrote Sir Thomas Bodley of himself and his great contribution to learning, in not only restoring the ancient library at Oxford after its total destruction by fire, but also by endowing it with a nucleus of over 2000 volumes, and by providing for its maintenance.

Sir Thomas was a diplomatist by profession and a scholar by choice. Except for his autobiography, "Reliquiae Bodleianae," he is not

known to have been a writer, but his interest in books and learning was manifest throughout his life, culminating in the splendid refoundation of the Bodleian Library.

Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, was the original founder of the university library in 1446, but there exist only meagre records of the collection or the building which were totally destroyed a hundred years later, leaving but the ruins which inspired Sir Thomas Bodley to establish a repository for books in keeping with the reputation which Oxford had already acquired as a seat of learning.

The volumes contributed by Sir Thomas proved magnificent. The Earl of Pembroke sent over 200 Greek manuscripts; Sir Walter Raleigh added such books as he possessed; John Selden left it over 8000 titles. Later, the great Lord Fairfax donated many rare manuscripts, including Dodsworth's "English Genealogy," which, in 161 volumes, is absolutely unique. Bishop Rawlinson, Sir Thomas Roe, Sir Kenelm Digby, Robert Burton, Archbishop Laud, George Ballard, Richard Gough, Edmund Malone, and Francis Douce are other benefactors in collections, while Robert Mason, in 1841, relieved the library from financial anxiety by a princely bequest of money.

To-day the Bodleian contains over 700,000 volumes and 33,000 manuscripts, carefully classified and conveniently arranged for everyday use. Besides its valuable early collections, the library, under the present copyright act, receives a copy of every new publication, so that its annual acquisitions are large and important.

Sir Thomas was particularly accomplished in the classics and in Hebrew, in which latter language he was peculiarly efficient. It is fitting, therefore, that the library which bears his name should be rich in its magnificent collections of Greek, Latin, and Hebrew books and manuscripts. He built soundly, in spite of his regrets that he had not laboured more strenuously to acquire a greater property "I did never repent me yet of my often refusals of honourable offers, in respect of enriching my private estate, yet somewhat more of late I have blamed myself, and my nicety that way, for the love that I bear to my Reverend Mother the University of Oxford, and to the advancement of her good."

At New York a demand for old Canadian war loan bonds is reported and at advancing prices. There is prospect of profit created by such a fact for those who purchase the new issue of Victory Bonds. The time when a good long term security paying 5 1/2 per cent. interest can be bought for a hundred cents on the dollar is not likely to be long now.



LIEUT. "SHAG" SHAUGHNESSY.

TEACHING OF ENGLISH URGED.

A determined movement has been started to lay before the next Legislature facts to prove the need of a law placing all elementary schools of the State under public supervision, that there may be an end of teaching languages other than English to young pupils in private schools. The movement is in charge of a committee of the St. Paul Rotary Club, appointed as a result of revelations made at one of its recent meetings, when a man of affairs told the story of a girl born and reared in that city, who attended a private school there until she reached the seventh grade, and is now scrubbing floors as her mother did before her, being forced to earn her own living by home necessities, and being kept down to this menial work because she had never received instruction in the English language. She cannot write an English sentence nor read a newspaper printed in that language.

C. G. Schulz, state superintendent of education, was at the same meeting, and remarked that the case of this girl was but one in many thousands. "There are 10,000 or 12,000 children in the private schools of St. Paul," he said, "and a great percentage of them are not being taught in the English language by teachers imbued with Americanism. Some 40,000 children attend 300 private schools in Minnesota in which the German language alone is being taught, or German in conjunction with English. Yet our education presupposes a common language—nationalism. Until the child reaches the high school he should be taught only the language of this country. You and I are to blame because we tolerate this state of affairs. Each private school should be under public supervision, and its teachers should be selected under the same conditions and be required to have the same license that governs the instructors in the public schools."

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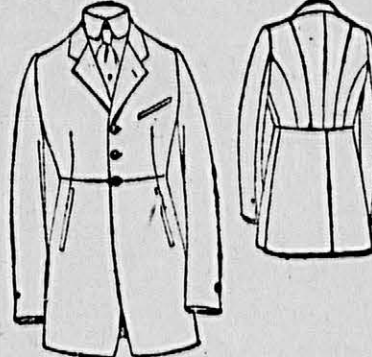
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SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY AID VICTORY LOAN



As an instance of how science and industry have co-operated in helping to win the war, it is interesting to note that Sir Thomas White, K.C.M.G., Minister of Finance, has made a special "His Master's Voice" record for the purpose of actually informing the Canadian Public in his own voice concerning the need of the second Victory Loan.

Science has thus made it possible for the voice of the Finance Minister to be heard in thousands of places in every part of the Country at the same time.

The illustration shows Sir Thomas "caught in the act" as he made his special recording at the laboratories of the Berliner Gram-o-phone Company, Limited, Montreal.

THE Ph. D. DEGREE IS WANNINGS UPER-MYTH

Christian Science Monitor De-
precates German Educa-
tional System.

It is early to count the victory won, yet many who have been tied to the chariot of German educational theory begin to see hope of deliverance. Somewhere in Germany, when the rest of the world believed in the Teuton super-myth, learning was made efficient and the Ph.D. was the iron cross teachers were made to bear. The Ph.D. became the symbol of a theory. Like many German theories it was plausible; also it was efficient. The rest of the world looked about and saw everywhere German technical success. How was it achieved? was not an unnatural question. By the marvellous German system of education, was the answer. What other answer could there be? Let us go and do likewise, said the rest of the world. Thus it came to pass that America particularly made a fetish of the Ph.D., and proclaimed specialization the only path to successful knowledge.

Notice the adjective "successful," it is an important part of this theory of education. The field of knowledge has become such a mass of intricate detail that we must abandon all hope that there will ever be another Leonardo da Vinci or a Francis Bacon. So ran the argument for this theory; therefore let each student choose a special groove—and the narrower the groove, the more chance of polishing it—and make him follow this groove to the end, if there be one. Of course he must occasionally glance over the edge of his groove; to enable him to do this he may also pursue some "minor subjects," or as they are sometimes called, still in deference to the groove system, "closely related subjects." But impress upon him that the groove is the thing—that way success lies. What is this "success" the groove is to bring? Few have paused to ask, although it seems an obvious query. The specialized student who enters commerce may be disregarded; he is not the theme of this paper. It is the student who remains at the great universities to groove others who concern us.

"Success" for him, or rather the attainment of it, is dependent upon his giving yearly proof that he is snugly within his groove. In regard to his chosen subject he has to make himself infallible; in regard to everything else it is assumed as a matter of course that he must be a ninny. But the theory goes to even greater lengths. Let it be assumed, for the sake of argument, that this well-grooved young man discovers an unpublished medieval poem. Fortunately for him, to continue the assumption, this poem exists in two manuscripts differing in minute details one from the other.

Why "fortunately"? Because this enables the student to publish a bit of specialized research in which he will discourse learnedly about his efforts "to normalize the text." The summation of these efforts will make an excellent preface. The variants, whether important or unimportant, will furnish him forthwith a store of footnotes. Another chapter will deal with the sources, for it is a further assumption of this theory of learning, that no man alive has ever had an original idea. If no "sources" are discoverable, as sometimes happens, then it is solemnly stated that the earlier versions have been "lost" or "cannot be traced." Finally comes an exhaustive study of the forgotten author's grammar and vocabulary with which, in skillful hands, really surprising things may be done. In vain will you look for any critical appreciation of the poem as literature. There may be a list of "classical allusions"; or an essay upon the author's influence on his times, or the influence of his times on him, according to the fancy of the editor, but no realization of the joy of dealing with a piece of creative work—no desire to publish the poem for its own sake.

The whole will be issued in such guise that only other specialists will look at it, and only they to quibble and disagree about the footnotes. If these quibbles and disagreements cannot invalidate the editor's work, then his publication puts him in line for promotion. Thus he gains success by following his groove.

This making a student a parasite upon others' mentalities in the end makes him timid about his own opinions. He may not make a simple statement without quoting his authority. All the better if the authorities he quotes are German ones; "Dr. Schapfropf, Halle, diss. Nu. 27, 1907" looks in print as if something of value was referred to. Whatever may be said for all this in published documents, it cuts a sorry figure in class before young men eager to know the world. Is the teacher original, unconventional? He had better take care or some one will accuse him of

being "popular"; worse than this, he may be classed as "unscholarly" and then his doom is sealed.

Yet many young men still come to college expecting great things of their teachers; they are even anxious to be taught. It is true they show an alarming disregard for footnotes; they read them so carelessly as usually to misinterpret them, with disastrous results upon their daily marks. Nor do they always look with awe upon the teacher's pet groove. Their instinct tells them that the world does not begin and end there, although many courses are presented them in this spirit. On the other hand, a teacher with enthusiasm for his subject, plus an outlook not too far afoot from that of his class, obtains a gratifying response from the dullest. His result appears to be derived from a sane regard for the sense of proportion. To cultivate a sense of proportion one must cultivate more than one cabbage in the garden.

Another unsatisfactory consequence of teaching by overemphasizing specialties is that learning is offered the student as a series of hard and fast blocks, having no relation one to the other except that of the general technical method which shaped them into parallelepipeds. These bricks are called "courses" and a prescribed number of them constitute the edifice known as "education." It is true that the first page of every textbook usually has a sentence to the effect that there are no hard and fast lines separating one subject from another—that it is difficult, for instance, to say where chemistry leaves off and physics begins, but once the student has turned the first page this overlapping is rarely mentioned, nor does he think of it for himself. He is not even told why of all possible conglomeration of bricks in the world a selected group are handed him: Why one particular brick instead of another? Each teacher, being confined by the stern law of specialization within the plane surfaces of his subject, loses his ability to wander further away or forgets to call attention to the mortar securing his brick to the next.

For many years now the badge of this servitude to a specialty has been the Ph.D. degree, designed from a rigid German pattern. It has been fortunate, indeed, for the generation to come, that the world has had an opportunity to judge the effects of the German theories of education. Thank heaven, Oxford was never snared by this lure! One advantage of an illogical, unpractical mind which retains its common sense is that it does not commit absurdities in the name of consistency. It has taken the world some time to learn that a logical conclusion pushed to the uttermost is inevitably a reductio ad absurdum. We must build anew in education over here and on a broader basis. The humanities, the technical laboratories, and a knowledge of life must be blended—not separated. The problem is not new; it has been offered for solution many times. All that has stood in the way of its proper solution has been an alien system—alien, that is, to English-speaking peoples. At last all can see that system and its fruits. Let us, now, while we are making the world safe for democracy, make education safe for the young.

**T. J. C. HEENEY OF SC '19 WORKS
HARD.**

(Continued from Page 1.)
for a week-end. Have made all my exams, so far, and am swallowing the usual "bull" about getting kicked out. I wish I could have joined you. Believe me, we have had some delectable meals together, nest-ce pas?

Really, there is very little to say; I only see Seaford and take walks through the country to little villages with odd names. But the tea is good, scenery fine, and there's lots to grumble about, so what more can a man ask?

We've been doing a few exams, lately, and my reading has been mostly military. But I bought some of those Little People's Books—like that one you got on Organic Chemistry—on Tolstoy, Syndicalism, Monarchy and the People, Industrial Revolution—my line, you know.

Well, old man, drop a line when you get up that sup, and tell me about Old McGill, because all the boys like to hear.

Your friend,
T. J. C. HEENEY.

NEW CHEMISTRY INSTITUTE.

The Salters Company is initiating a scheme for an Institute called the Salters Institute of Industrial Chemistry, under the charge of a director whose principal duties will be to make arrangements with the universities to enable students to obtain facilities for research and technical training, and to give information and advice to those who intend to become industrial chemists. The company will establish two types of fellowships for which postgraduate students of any university will be eligible.

HISTORIC ARRAS NOW IS RUINED

Hand of Hun Lies Heavily on
Treasures of Cathedral.

The old city of Arras, in the Pas de Calais, some 38 miles northeast of Amiens, between that city and Lille, is another of the towns of Northern France which shows in the ruins of its buildings the hand of the German. For over three years, from October, 1914, until the great British advance in 1917, Arras was just behind the British lines. So close was it to these lines that its streets were always wired and barricaded. All its open spaces were under observation by the Germans, neither troops nor civilians were allowed to leave the houses nor until after night had fallen, and any time by day or night its streets might be suddenly swept by the bullets of the German machine guns.

The first great struggle for Arras took place between Oct. 20 and Oct. 24, 1914, when there was fought, within sight of the town, the first great battle of Arras, during which the Germans strove desperately to break through the French line. They failed, but they came near enough to bombard the town, and for a week they rained shells on its ancient streets. It was quite clear that the Germans were deliberately aiming at public buildings, and of all the churches in the city, only one now remains. The rest have gone. The cathedral was, as usual, a special mark for the German gunners. Thousands of shells were rained upon it, and it has been reduced to a ruin, if possible, worse than that of Amiens and Cambrai.

Writing of conditions in Arras in 1915, Madeline Wartelle, a voluntary nurse, as quoted by Mr. Edwards in his "Vanished Halls and Cathedrals of France," says: "Forced to leave (Arras), we did not see the demolition of the cathedral and the Palace of St. Vaast on Monday, July 5, but I set down here what I have learned from the lips of a witness of the deplorable 'aneantissement.'"

"From 6 o'clock on that date, the gunfire of the 'Huns' was especially directed at the cathedral, and the fire which ensued spread to the end of the Palace of St. Vaast, which contained the archives of the town, and which was entirely consumed, and, spreading further, likewise destroyed the library and the museum of the seminary. The fire department did what it could to save the books and sacred objects, but their efforts were in vain, such was the rain of projectiles from the 'taubes' above and the shells from the great guns miles away. So the order to evacuate was given by the authorities.

"At 1 o'clock the following morning the smouldering fire in the cathedral was fanned by a high wind which sprang up, and soon enveloped the whole interior; the two great organs, the large pulpit, and the bishop's stalls were entirely consumed. The fire in the cathedral burned two whole days, watched by a mourning throng of the townspeople. . . . All was consumed but the great door on the due des Charriottes, which did not fall until the week following. . . . Nothing is now left but a heap of smoking cinders and ashes, from which some charred beams protrude.

"Of the library, too, not a trace remains! Some of the archives have, I hear, been saved, together with a number of paintings and M. Dallmeir, under-secretary of Beaux Arts, has decided to send them to Paris. All the rest has vanished. A fragment of the plan in relief of the old town of Arras, formerly in the Invalides, was saved, but nothing remains of the Roman antiquities which were discovered in the caves beneath the town. (Continued on Page 3.)



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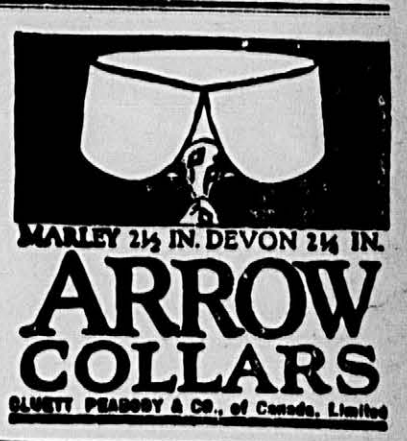
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HISTORIC ARRAS NOW IS RUINS.

(Continued from Page 4.)

nor of the old tapestries, nor the faience, nor of the objects which filled the galleries of natural history in the museum. All is gone!

The chief beauty, however, of Arras was its wonderful old Hotel de Ville, with its slender Spanish tower built 400 years ago. It is now in complete ruins, and nearly all La Grande Place and La Petite Place, the ancient squares of the town, are in ruins, too. There is now hardly a house in Arras which is still untouched, and some quarters have been utterly destroyed. Yet, in spite of all this, many of the inhabitants still cling to the town. They lived on in their cellars and grew indifferent to the shells which fell on their buildings. There was a continual danger that was even more terrible than the danger of bullets and shells, for the Germans deluged the town every now and again with gas. On one winter night, at the end of 1916, 3,000 gas shells fell in it between dusk and midnight. The people of the town, men and women and children, went about in gas helmets, like the troops. A gas attack might, at any time, come suddenly on them, and a new use was found for the old church bells, that had fallen or been taken from the broken church spires. They were hung in the streets and the sound of them warned the people that poisoned gas was coming.

Under the town, especially beneath La Grande Place and the other squares, are wonderful enormous cellars. Many are columned, and some are three stories deep. They were cellars made hundreds of years ago with galleries going out beyond the town. Here the troops could lie in safety. Here many of them were gathered for the great attack of the British Army in the spring of 1917, the attack that drove the Germans far away from Arras. The town itself is, of course, a place of great antiquity. In the years before the Christian era, it was known as Dinetacum, and was the chief town of the Atrebatres, from which the word Arras is derived. Like the rest of France, it came under the sway of the Romans, and when the Roman legions withdrew as the empire declined, Arras came into the possession of the Vandals and then of the Franks. Its history was in its broad outline, much like that of many other towns of French Flanders. The dukes of Burgundy, the counts of Flanders, the kings of France, to say nothing of the Bishop of Arras, all strove at times to possess the town, and it passed with the fortunes of war, first to one and then to another.

Thus, as part of Artois, it came, in 1237, to Robert, son of Louis, King of France, and in 1384 to Philip the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, who promised to respect its privileges. For 90 years or so, it remained Burgundian, and then Louis IX., anxious to recover the city for France, placed a garrison in Arras. This was promptly driven out by the inhabitants, whereupon Louis stormed the town, razed the walls, deported the citizens and changed the name of the city itself to Franchise. Louis' successor, however, restored the city to its former name and position. Its next adventure was to pass under the rule of the Hapsburgs, in which allegiance it remained until 1640, when it was taken by the French, this capture being ratified by the peace of the Pyrenees in 1659. Since then it has remained a part of France.

THE STATE OF RUSSIA.

Writing of the plight both of the Russian people and of British subjects in Russia, the Petrograd correspondent of The Times says: "We have been completely cut off from the outer world for more than a month, as it must be remembered that the Finnish frontier is also closed against us. The same restrictions apply to Frenchmen and Americans and to our other allies, but we are now the chief offenders for the Bolsheviks, as we are for the Germans. The others are only accomplices in the heinous crimes of trying to recover British property, of helping the Russians against their own misguided countrymen, and against their very real enemies, the Germans."

Everything possible is done, states the correspondent, to excite the ignorant, misinformed and bewildered populace against us. In this respect the communistic commissioners and deputies set no bounds to their malicious mendacity. Their journals all the time give "news" of general uprisings in India, rebellions in Ireland, labour, railway and munition strikes in England, and the imminent downfall of British Imperialism at home and in the colonies.

"Every wall and house-front in Petrograd is placarded with mobilization proclamations in gigantic lettering, calling upon workmen to enroll themselves in the new army, to save the Socialist and proletarian republic from Anglo-French rapacity and the Tzecho-Slovaks. This effusion shows to what desperate straits the Bolsheviks are reduced, and the wish is father to the thought in many

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minds that it may perhaps indicate the beginning of the death throes of Bolshevism.

"The danger of house searches and imprisonment hangs over our heads day and night like the blade of Damocles. The British consuls and the members of their respective staffs in Petrograd and Moscow, equally with private individuals, are all subject to the same peril. The Petrograd Consulate is almost daily warned from various sources to be prepared for every emergency. Internment or expulsion, if nothing worse, may be decreed against the British representatives any day. So far, only two members of the Consulate have received a visit from Red Army men to arrest them, but on production of their official papers they were not further molested.

"The situation in Petrograd has deteriorated in all respects from bad to worse. Only two or three Bolshevik press organs are now issued, so that we are more than ever in the dark as regards everything unfavourable for the powers that be.

"It suits the Bolshevik leaders to accuse the Tzecho-Slovaks and their allies of impeding and stealing food supplies, while they conceal the fact that whole trainloads of grain are being taken from the boats on the Volga at Nijni-Novgorod and transported to Drinsk by the Germans, not to mention what is stolen on the way by their own marauders. The Germans in the Ukraine are fighting and executing the peasants who resist the requisition of their corn. Bolshevik detachments are doing the same in Russian villages all over the country. The peasantry near Luga have organized themselves into a considerable force with rifles and machine guns.

"Whether the Germans will occupy Petrograd in view of any further advance on our part from the North or on the part of the Tzecho-Slovaks from the Volga region is still a moot point.

"The latest outburst of Bolshevik vengeance is being wreaked on the former army leaders. During the past two weeks thousands, some say 12,000, retired or dismissed officers have been arrested and removed in barges to Kronstadt, where they are compelled to load coal on to war vessels. They are fed on the very lowest minimum of food, and subjected to other cruelties. All classes who are dissatisfied with the predatory socialism now dominant are sure to come under the heavy heel of the Bolsheviks.

violi sooner or later. At the present moment it is the turn of the British residents, who are all prisoners at large, except those kept for the time being in durance vile.

"One Englishman relates that when he was taken into custody by Red Guards, the latter first robbed him of all his money, then filched every bit of food in his apartments, leaving not a crust of bread behind for his wife and family. He was then marched off and finally lodged in a room containing 26 beds and 37 other prisoners. Their daily fare was one-quarter pound of black bread, beetroot soup, which they all ladled out of one large bowl with wooden spoons, and some tea. He wrote to the terrible Uritski, head of the commission against the Counter-Revolution, etc., and was eventually received by him in private audience. He asked Uritski why he had been arrested, not having committed any offense, and he was answered that it was quite enough to justify arrest to be of British nationality. Uritski further told him that he could consider himself a free man only if he were not re-arrested in the course of the next few days."

ITALIAN EDUCATORS VISIT ENGLAND.

Principal Sir Donald MacAlister, Glasgow University, has received from the president of the Board of Education a message from the Italian Minister of Public Instruction, in which he says that the representatives of the Italian universities who recently visited the British universities at the invitation of the British Government have unanimously expressed to him their very great satisfaction at the superb reception which they there received. The Minister of Public Instruction has great pleasure in conveying the sentiments of these gentlemen, and in adding an expression of his own gratitude and of his hope that there will be a constant development of intellectual intercourse between the most distinguished persons of the allied nations, whereby the relations of friendship and esteem which exist between those nations themselves may be still further strengthened. In a covering note, the president of the Board of Education expresses the hope that the success which attended this visit of the Italian university professors may conduce to the establishment of closer relations between British and Italian universities, to the mutual advantage of both countries.

At the end of three weeks of married life a southern darkey returned to the minister who had performed the ceremony and asked for a divorce.

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After explaining that he could not, promised to take Lisa for better or grant divorces, the minister tried to worse." "Yassir, I knows dat, boss," rejoined the darkey, "but she's wuss than I took her for."

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